

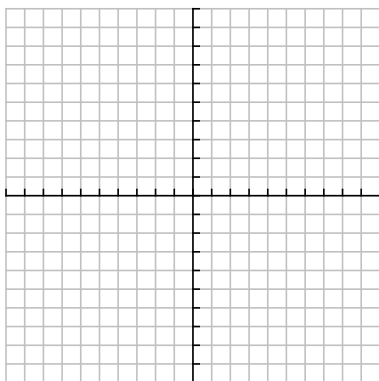
## SM3H 9.7 Parametric Equations Notes

Sometimes, it is convenient to express both  $x$  and  $y$  as functions of a third variable,  $t$ . If  $f(t)$  and  $g(t)$  are both functions of  $t$ , where  $t$  is some interval of real numbers, then the equations  $x = f(t)$  and  $y = g(t)$  are called **parametric equations**. The variable  $t$  is called the **parameter**. If we think of  $t$  as time, then we know when each point of the graph is plotted.

### Graphing Parametric Equations

1. Make a  $t, x, y$  table for the two equations.
2. Plot the ordered pairs of values of  $x$  and  $y$ .
3. Mark the **orientation** of the curve by using arrows to show the direction of the graph.

**Example:** Graph the parametric equations  $x = t + 5$  and  $y = 2t - 1$  for  $t$  in  $[0, 5]$ .



### Eliminating the Parameter

1. Set one equation equal to  $t$ .
2. Substitute that equation in for  $t$  in the other equation.
3. Sometimes it is more convenient to use a trigonometric identity to eliminate the parameter.

**Examples:** Eliminate the parameter and identify the graph of the parametric equation.

a)  $x = 4t - 9$ ,  $y = -t + 1$ ,  $-\infty < t < \infty$

b)  $x = 5 \sin t$ ,  $y = 5 \cos t$ ,  $-\infty < t < \infty$

### Writing Parametric Equations for Line Segments

1. Write both parametric equations as linear functions:  $x = m_1t + b_1$ , and  $y = m_2t + b_2$ .
2. Substitute  $x$  and  $t$  values into the  $x$  equation to create a system of equations you can solve for  $m_1$  and  $b_1$ .
3. Substitute  $y$  and  $t$  values into the  $y$  equation to create a system of equations you can solve for  $m_2$  and  $b_2$ .

#### Examples:

Write parametric equations for the line segment starting at  $(1,2)$  with  $t = 0$  and ending at  $(8,10)$  with  $t = 1$ .

Write parametric equations for the line segment starting at  $(-2,4)$  with  $t = 3$  and ending at  $(5,-9)$  with  $t = 7$ .

### Writing Parametric Equations for a Polar Equation

Use the equations  $x = r \cos \theta$  and  $y = r \sin \theta$ . Replace  $r$  to obtain the parametric equations. When converting polar equations to parametric equations,  $\theta$  acts as the parameter.

**Example:** Write parametric equations for the polar equation  $r = 3 \cos \theta$ .